If one assumes the same prices for materials as before and for the charge shrinkage in the Thomas process only 12 per cent., the following comparison is yielded:—

Charge.	Thomas Prone	ss.	Basic Opcu-IU'iu-th Process.
(a) Pig iron .	Tons.	75,000	1,000 at 75 M. =
(I) Additions :	100 at 75 M.	M.	75,000 M.
Lime	= 125 at 12	1,500	1GO at 5 M. =
Limestone .	M. =	M.	800 M. 2<SO at 25
Ore .			M. — 7,000 M.
Manganese ore			10 at (->() M. =
.			(300 M.
Other items:			1,450
Furnace	1,125	7(),5(H	83,400 M.
repairs.	C	) M.	1,05)3 at. 2 M. = say
Producer coal	Nil	Nit	2,200 M. 220 at 12
.	Nil	Nil	M. = 2, (540 M.
Total . Xicss	18 per cent.	76,500	88,240 M.
value of by-	PaO5 170	M. =	23 per cent. .PUO5
products : Slag	tons at 20	3,400	170 tons at 20 M.=
containing	M.=	M.	3,400 M".
USTet cost .	830 tons at	73,100	84,840 M. 1,093 tons
Steel produced	83-00	M. M.	at 77-(>0 M.

On the prices assumed, a difference is yielded in favour of the open-hearth furnace of more than 5 Marks per ton of steel. With pig iron 60 Marks per ton and other prices as before, this difference is reduced to 1*20 Marks per ton in favour of the ox>en-hearth furnace.

The materials to be weighed up per ton of steel amount to :

Thomas process -'p^^ 880

1*30 ton.

1 450 Open-hearth process ~-L~l_= about 1\33 ton.

These results, which* have been founded on the basis of assumptions which certainly have not been made specially favourable to the open -hearth process, show that the latter may well only have to be avoided in competition with the basic Bessemer process in exceptional cases. It obtains a still greater importance if one takes into regard the advantage which arises to the blast furnaces from working in conjunction with the open-hearth furnace. H. H. Campbell writes that in works which further work pig iron direct from